



the
Long
island

Gardening
Calendar



COOPERATIVE EXTENSION LONG ISLAND

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JANUARY

1st WEEK

Substitute urea fertilizer or sand for rock salt in snow and ice removal.

Soon after snowfall, carefully remove any heavy loads of snow from evergreens.

Those evergreen trees and shrubs that are susceptible to splitting or breaking by snow, and have not yet been tied, should be secured right away. Plant live Christmas trees as soon as possible in previously prepared holes outdoors.

Don't throw away leftover Christmas trees. Cut the branches and use them for winter protection in the garden.

Avoid following the same path when walking across the lawn in winter.

If perennial beds and rock gardens were not mulched in December, apply salt hay to prevent heaving.

Spray house plants with a recommended insecticide to control aphids, mealybugs, and whiteflies.

Turn house plants every few weeks to keep them shapely.

From now through early Feb. take cuttings from geranium stock plants. These will be ready for setting out in May and June.

Hardy bulbs, potted earlier, can be brought from cold storage at intervals and forced indoors or in the greenhouse.

Sow seeds of snapdragons in the greenhouse for cut flowers in May.

Control silverfish and firebrats in the house. They eat materials high in protein, starch, or sugar content.

2nd WEEK

If thorough fall watering was not done and protection not given to exposed broad-leaved evergreens, shading with burlap, snow fencing or evergreen boughs will still help to keep water loss down during this critical period.

When snow is off the ground, put down the second application of a turf fungicide for prevention of snowmold.

Send for seed and nursery catalogs so the garden can be planned in advance.

Inspect outdoor plantings for mouse and rabbit damage. Put wire mesh around fruit trees and other plants likely to suffer this type of damage.

Sow delphinium seed in a cool greenhouse or under fluorescent lights for blooming outdoors in late July.

If not sown in August, plant pansy seeds indoors to make satisfactory plants for setting out in early spring.

Allow poinsettias, cyclamen, and other Christmas flowering plants to bloom as long as they like.

Feed every two weeks and put them in a cool room for the night.

Be aware of mite damage and scale insects on house plants.

Save fireplace wood ashes. They are valuable because they add potash and trace elements to the soil. However, they should be spread thinly on the garden.

Keep feeding the birds and have unfrozen water available to them.

3rd WEEK

Pruning diseased or damaged tree branches can be effectively done now. Paint wounds over 1/2" in diameter.

If not already done, those bulbs and tubers that were dug last fall should be checked for insect, disease, and/or rodent damage.

Plan flower beds, vegetable gardens, and landscape borders now.

For blooms to brighten up the indoors in 3-5 weeks, plant paper-white narcissus bulbs in bowls or low pots. They do not need a cold treatment for forcing as do hyacinths, tulips, etc.

On sunny days don't forget to ventilate the coldframes and greenhouse.

Begin forcing early-flowering trees and shrubs. Place cut branches in containers of water in a cool, dimly lighted spot. Move them into a lighted area when the buds begin to swell.

Sow gloxinia seed making sure the night temperature is between 65-70° F. Seed is very fine; do not cover with media.

Woodpeckers can be quite troublesome on the exterior of the house, as can squirrels getting in the house at this time of year.

4th WEEK

Buy those house plants that are easy to care for and can tolerate the normally difficult growing conditions in the home.

Poinsettias that have finished flowering should be allowed to dry, laid on their sides under the greenhouse bench or in a cellar (temperature 55-60° F.), and cut back sparingly.

Pot up or repot amaryllis for flowers in 6-8 weeks. Place in a sunny window or greenhouse at 60° F. As soon as they show buds and their pots are filled with roots, cinerarias and greenhouse primulas should be fed weekly with a dilute liquid fertilizer.

FEBRUARY

1st WEEK

Stay off frozen turf as much as possible.

If not already done, order seeds at once for early starting. Also, order nursery stock for later delivery.

Check mulches placed around plants late last fall to see if they are still in place. For the next two months, heaving of soil can be a real problem.

Where pansies, English daisies, and forget-me-nots are overwintering in coldframes, the frames must be kept cool and well ventilated on all days when the temperature is above freezing.

All kinds of cuttings, i.e. coleus, heliotrope, fuschia, begonia, and lantana root easily at this time of year and make attractive plants for setting out in May.

Continue to bring tulips, hyacinths, and narcissus from their storage areas for continuous bloom.

Azaleas can be brought from storage and put at 55-60° F. to force.

Sow seed of kalanchoe and Jerusalem cherry for blossoming plants next Christmas.

2nd WEEK

Prune flowering shrubs; particularly old, overgrown ones and those that bloom in summer on wood that will develop this spring. (Selectively prune spring-flowering trees and shrubs soon after they flower).

Even though this is a good time to prune, try to keep away from certain trees now and wait until they come into full leaf later this spring. These "bleeder" trees are maple, beech, dogwood, elm, and sycamore.

Water broadleaved evergreens during a spring thaw - (especially if they are in exposed locations).

Prune grapes without delay. If left too late, bleeding from the cut ends will occur.

Plant gloxinia and tuberous begonia tubers in a damp peat moss to get them started into growth for later planting outdoors.

Sowing of the following annuals that need a long season of growth should be made now. They include browallia, coleus, lobelia, petunias (large-flowered), snapdragons, Vinca rosea, and verbenas. Use a soilless mix as the propagating medium.

House plants should be fertilized again. Fertilize about 3 or 4 more times throughout the year.

Geraniums and lantanas in the house may be pruned back quite severely now in preparation for repotting next month. (Keep the soil on the dry side).

Carpet beetles may be on the crawl in the home. If any are seen, spray a recommended insecticide around baseboards, under rugs, along the edge of carpets, behind radiators and other places hard to clean.

3rd WEEK

As the days get warmer, and if not done earlier this winter, search out gypsy moth egg cases (saturate with creosote) and egg cluster bands of tent caterpillars (cut and destroy); Caution: Creosote can damage trees.

During a spring thaw now through mid-March), apply the 3rd application of a turf fungicide to prevent snowmold on lawns.

Yearly pruning of fruit trees, especially apples, should be done now through mid-March.

Cut more branches of spring-flowering trees and shrubs for forcing into bloom. Plant achimenes and caladiums for summer bloom.

Now is a good time to air-layer such house plants as Dracaena, dieffenbachia, fatsia, and rubber plant, especially if they have grown too tall and leggy.

For continuous bloom in the home greenhouse, grow miniature roses. Place in full sun, keeping the soil barely moist and feeding every two weeks with a complete fertilizer.

4th WEEK

Shear or prune severely, yew or privet hedges that are overgrown.

Sow lettuce, cabbage, and cauliflower indoors for planting out later.

Now is a good time to repot house and greenhouse foliage plants, especially those that have become pot-bound.

Take carnation cuttings now to have new plants for flowering next fall and winter in the greenhouse.

If not done earlier, clean and repair garden tools and machines. Sharpen edgers, shears, and mowers.

MARCH

1st WEEK

Now is a good time to fertilize shade trees and evergreens if not done last fall. Cut out old fruiting canes or red raspberries, thin out the weaker new canes, and remove the upper 12" of the remaining canes.

Get coldframes ready for spring work, turn over soil and spade in a balanced fertilizer.

Hardy plants in coldframes should be grown as cool as practical now in preparation for their transfer to the open garden. Keep sash off on favorable occasions and ventilate a little at night unless temperature is to drop below 30° F.

Don't forget to pot up those cuttings made in early February as soon as they are sufficiently rooted. Many greenhouse plants are growing more rapidly at this season. With the longer days and higher light intensity, they will need more frequent watering.

Insect populations are on the increase in the greenhouse; begin to institute weekly spray programs. Lily-of-the-valley may be flowered indoors in 21-25 days from the time the "pips" are potted.

Azaleas, cyclamen, cinerarias, mums, and other gift plants can have prolonged blooming periods if put in a cool room at night (50° F.) and not allowed to suffer from lack of water.

Have soil tested for pH level by the Cooperative Extension office or the local garden center.

2nd WEEK

Sow peppers, early tomatoes, eggplant, celery, broccoli, and cauliflower under fluorescent lights or in the greenhouse. Sow peas in the vegetable garden.

Complete any pruning still to be done on fruit trees.

Begin indoor sowings under lights or in the greenhouse of the following annuals: ageratum, alyssum, asters, globe amaranth, nicotiana, bedding petunias, annual phlox, snapdragons, stocks and scabiosa.

Delphiniums raised from seed sown in January should be put in pots or flats and removed to a coldframe to harden them off in preparation for planting outdoors in April.

Check stored tubers and bulbs - remove any that show signs of rot. Lightly moisten the storage material around them to initiate shoot growth.

If orchids, ferns, and other tropical foliage plants are grown in the greenhouse, light shading should be put on the glass at this time.

Those permanent plants in pots and tubs growing in the house or greenhouse that did not get attention last month should probably be repotted or lightly top-dressed.

Repot geraniums and lantanas grown in the house overwinter.

The winged adult forms of subterranean termites are swarming now. This is usually a sign that "workers" are present and feeding on wood in the home.

3rd WEEK

Apply dormant oil sprays to trees and shrubs anytime after the danger of freezing nights has passed but before the buds begin to open.

While shrub borders, perennial gardens, and bedding plant areas are free of weeds, put down Dacthal or Treflan as pre-emergent weed controls.

Spray now through April (no later than when leaf buds break) with recommended control for the elm bark beetle on American elm.

If not done in November, now is an excellent time to put down the first application of an inorganic lawn fertilizer.

If the lawn is no longer wet or frozen and the weather has heaved the grass plants, get the roller out. Also, rake the lawn to remove dead grass and other debris.

Apply fertilizer and lime (if not done in November) to the vegetable garden and incorporate.

Sow radish and lettuce seed outdoors as soon as the ground can be worked.

From now through mid-April, be sure to apply a dormant oil spray to apples, cherries, and other fruit trees.

Set out, as weather conditions permit: pansies, English daisies, polyanthus primroses, foxgloves and canterbury bells that were overwintered in frames.

If the digging and preparation of beds and borders for spring planting was not completed in the fall, do this as soon as the ground is workable.

For house plants that were air-layered a month ago, roots are probably now showing. When this occurs, the rooted tops should be severed from the lower stems and potted separately.

4th WEEK

Now that the soil has started to warm up, begin moving or transplanting trees and shrubs. Do not fertilize at planting!

If the lawn has not been limed in 2-3 years, now is a good time to apply limestone if necessary. Follow recommendations of soil pH test results.

Spray peach trees now, before the buds swell, with the proper fungicide to control peach leaf curl.

Begin uncovering strawberries gradually.

Remove some of the mulch or winter protection from flower beds now. Wait about 2-3 weeks to take off the rest.

For those perennials already up a few inches, spread a ring of fertilizer around them and water it in. If these are summer or fall-flowering and need dividing, do it now.

Gradually uncover, prune and feed established roses.

APRIL

1st WEEK

Fertilize trees and shrubs by surface application or crowbar method (now until late June).
Plant trees and shrubs during the month of April.
Don't forget the importance of a dormant oil application to control scale insects, mites, mealybugs and aphids on ornamentals from now through the second or third week of April.
Put down a pre-emergence crabgrass control this month.
Rake out spots of snowmold as soon as evident in the lawn.
Reseed areas or spots in the lawn (if necessary) as long as the soil is not muddy when loosened.
Prepare the soil in the vegetable garden and annual beds (first or second week of April).
Sow seeds of garden peas, sweet peas and radishes.
Apply a delayed dormant oil spray to fruit trees (green tip stage of bud).
Remove half the winter mulch from flower beds and the remainder of it a week or two later.
Clean-up iris clumps of dead leaves and diseased or rotten rhizomes.

2nd WEEK

Don't forget weed control in shrubbery borders with herbicides.
Anthrachnose on sycamore, maple and oak (first spray when buds begin to swell).
Control wild onion in turf when first evident and again next year.
Control nut grass in turf when evident. Spray three times, allowing seven days between the sprays.
Plant or sow beets, broccoli, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, spinach, onion sets and lettuce, plus another crop of peas and radishes.
Fertilize fruit trees this month.
Control brown rot of peaches (now and just after flowering).
Start seeds of early-flowering annuals indoors.
Propagate indoor flowering plants by cuttings for next winter bloom.
Examine all permanent greenhouse and house plants - trim to reshape, repot as necessary.

3rd WEEK

Control spruce gall aphids now.
Apply the second application of a recommended fungicide to those trees susceptible to anthracnose.
Remove hardwood cuttings that were bunched and placed in sand last fall. Separate and plant in rows outdoors.
Leaf spot (*Helminthosporium*) on Kentucky bluegrass will be evident until mid-June when warm weather arrives.
Set out strawberries and mulch with straw when planted. (If plants were in cold storage, plant in May or June).
Plant new roses. Remove what is remaining of earth mounds and prune established roses.
When new leaves are two inches high, spray to control iris borer.
Take cuttings now through mid-June from chrysanthemum stock plants. These will flower during fall and winter in the greenhouse.
Examine dahlia tuber, divide, and place in box of moist sand, vermiculite, peat, etc. to sprout before outdoor planting.
Inspect emerging tulips in garden for evidence of Botrytis; if present, discard.

4th WEEK

If a leaf spot disease was evident on ornamentals last year, apply a fungicide when the leaves unfold plus two applications at two week intervals.
To prevent scab on crabapple spray now (pink bud stage), at petal-fall stage, and twice thereafter at ten day intervals.
Spray for the third and final time to control anthracnose (seven days after buds break).
Prune early - flowering shrubs immediately after flowering.
Grub control in turf with recommended pesticide.
Control lawn weeds now through late May, before temperatures get too high.
Spray peach trees during flowering only with a fungicide.
Continue planting herbaceous perennials (until May 15) and divide established ones before growth is too far advanced.
Sow seeds outdoors of hardy annuals (cornflowers, larkspur, annual poppies, etc.)
Start gloxinias, tuberous begonias and caladiums in a damp media.

MAY

1st WEEK

Control tent caterpillars when evident on wild black cherry, crabapple, etc.
Spray to control pine shoot moth now and the first week of July.
The first three weeks of May is the time to spray the crawler stage of the pine needle and San Jose scales.
Spray dogwood and rhododendron trunks and main stems for borer prevention.
Fertilize all lawns now.
Continue looking for Helminthosporium leaf spot on Kentucky bluegrass and spray if necessary until mid-June.
Protect cabbage and related plants from cabbage maggot.
Make second and third sowings of beets, carrots, peas, radishes, spinach, lettuce and onions.
Apply all-purpose petal-fall spray on peaches, plums, and cherries.
Mulch established strawberry plants.
Fertilize peonies and disbud.
Sow seed now through May to have flowering plants of cineraria, calceolaria, and primula in the greenhouse next winter and spring.

2nd WEEK

Spray deciduous trees and shrubs when cankerworms (inchworms) become evident.
Attempt to control gypsy moths now with a thorough application of the recommended insecticide (second application the following week).
Spray trunk of mountain ash and lilac for borer prevention.
Control of birch leaf miner now and again the third week of May.
Spider mites on hemlocks and spruce with a thorough application of a miticide.
Since it may be dry this part of May, early-flowering plants coming into bloom will benefit from weekly watering.
Day temperatures are getting high-last chance to control broadleaved weeds in the lawn.
Apply follow-up sprays every 10-14 days with an all-purpose fruit spray, starting now (on peaches, plums, and cherries).
Apply the second fungicide spray on crabapples for control of apple scab (petal-fall stage). Two more applications will be necessary thereafter at 10-day intervals.
Spray apple and pear trees with a fungicide during flowering (now through third week of May).
Spray at flowering with NAA to defruit apple trees, if desired.
Sow or plant lima & green beans, corn, tomatoes, egg plant, peppers, cucumbers, melons, and squash (make additional sowings of beans, corn, beets and carrots every couple of weeks).
Plant dahlias, cannas and summer-flowering bulbs (through end of month). Plant gladiolus now through late June for uninterrupted flowering.
All bedding plants can be safely planted outdoors now.
Fertilize roses every two to three weeks and spray weekly with an all-purpose rose spray.
Take cuttings or side shoots from chrysanthemum clumps for fall flowering.

3rd WEEK

Oak galls evident in May. Now and throughout the summer, examine for presence of lacebugs on Ericaceous plants.
Mites may be present on conifers - spray with a miticide when symptoms are evident.
Look for evidence of pine sawflies. Spray with a recommended insecticide when observed.
If there has been a wet period during flowering, spray dogwoods to control Botrytis.
Second spray for control of gypsy moth.
Look for evidence of striped smut of turf.
Helminthosporium leaf spot is probably becoming more evident on Kentucky bluegrass.
Apply liquid fertilizer to early annuals and vegetables.
Stake plants that may be damaged by wind or rain before they get too tall.

4th WEEK

Spray to control leaf rollers on trees.
Examine for evidence of mites on ornamental trees and shrubs.
Spray with a recommended insecticide to control the boxwood leaf miner.
Spray now through early June if oystershell scale crawlers are present.
Prune spring-flowering shrubs immediately after blooming.
Prune back (½ way) new growth of needle-leaved evergreens.
If fusarium blight was a lawn problem last year, apply the recommended systemic fungicide now and again in 2 weeks.
Apply summer mulches to borders and beds.
Plant tuberous begonias and caladiums outdoors in shade areas.
Transplant remaining summer annuals and vegetables outdoors.
Pinch tips of chrysanthemums when six inches high and again when side branches are six inches long.
Sow seeds of biennials and perennials early to have more mature plants by fall.

JUNE

1st WEEK

Control the adult stage of the taxus weevil now.
Second preventative spray for control of rhododendron, dogwood, lilac, and mountain ash borer.
Use recommended systemic insecticide for holly leaf miner control.
Apply preventive control for bronze birch borer now.
Be aware of lace bug damage on andromeda.
Whiteflies will probably be present now and throughout the summer on azalea varieties.
Spray with a systemic insecticide to control the crawler stage of hemlock florinia scale.
For control of American plum borer on sycamore, apply the first of three sprays of the proper insecticide to trunk and branches. Put on at three week intervals.
Apply an all-purpose spray (insecticide, fungicide, and miticide) to apples every seven to ten days.
Remove old flowers (but not foliage) from spring-flowering bulbs.

2nd WEEK

Control bagworm on arborvitae now, using a recommended insecticide.
The second spray application for birch leaf miner should be made now.
Spray to control the oak skeletonizer now and again the third week in June.
Prune shrubs that have just completed flowering (weigela, philadelphus, deutzia, etc).
If mealybugs are present on yews and other ornamentals, use a high pressure application of the proper insecticide.
If gypsy moths are still present in some areas, spray again.
Spray to control euonymus scale crawlers.
Make second application of recommended systemic fungicide to lawn to control fusarium blight.
Examine for evidence of chinch bugs on turf. Place a coffee can (with bottom cut out) over the edge of suspected area and fill with water for 5 minutes. If present, insects will float to top.
Spray immediately with recommended insecticide.
Remove old flowers from perennials that have finished blooming.
Watch for presence of earwigs, now and throughout the season. They are normally seen around foundations or other damp places.

3rd WEEK

Spray again for preventative control of mountain ash, and lilac borer.
Use an all-purpose insecticide for control of chewing and sucking insects on ornamentals.
Put on second application for bronze birch borer control.
Many shrubs can be propagated from softwood cuttings taken from now through early July.
Sawflies on spruce may be observed. If so, spray with the recommended insecticide.
Look for evidence of lecanium scales on ornamentals (spray for crawler stage in July and with a dormant oil next April).
Spray with the proper vegetable fungicide if early blight was a problem on tomatoes last year.
White peach scale crawlers are probably evident on many ornamentals.
Sow snapdragons for winter bloom or cyclamen for flowering the following year in the greenhouse.
Take poinsettia cuttings now for blooming plants by Christmas.

4th WEEK

Control crawler stage of juniper scale (through early July) and cottony maple scale (through mid-July).
Remove faded flowers of rhododendrons.
Leaf drop of maples is the result of leafhopper and aphid damage (keep trees as healthy as possible when spraying is impractical).
Last chance to fertilize trees and shrubs.
Sod webworm may be damaging the lawn. Treat now and every four weeks, when little white moths fly in a zig-zag pattern just above the lawn surface when it is walked on.
Dollar spot is showing up on turf with the approach of warmer weather. Apply a recommended turf fungicide.
Examine tomatoes for aphids, mites, hornworms and leafhoppers.
If tomato blossom end-rot was a problem last year, try watering on a regular basis (avoid fluctuations).
Sow cabbage and cauliflower seeds for a fall crop.
Sow seeds of a few fast-growing annuals for later bloom (marigolds, zinnias, cosmos, etc.).
Bring house plants and most greenhouse plants outdoors - sink pots into the soil in a shady area.

JULY

1st WEEK

When air temperatures are over 75° or 80°F, do not use lawn weed killers, or damage to ornamentals will result.
Thoroughly water trees, shrubs, grass, flowers and vegetables when dry periods prevail. Soak deeply once a week.
Last chance to spray lilac, privet, flowering cherry and stone fruits to control white peach scale.
Continue pruning most of the lateral tomato suckers.
Mosaic on cucumbers and melons is carried by insects. Use an all-purpose insect spray or plant resistant varieties.
Young plants of cabbage, cauliflower and broccoli should be transplanted from seedbed by mid-July.
To control early and late blight and anthracnose on tomatoes, spray with a recommended fungicide when the first fruit is evident.
Continue applying an all-purpose fruit spray to apples at 7-10 day intervals and to peaches, pears, cherries and plums every 2 wks. Dig and divide German Iris until mid-July.
Apply a summer mulch to the rose bed.
For continued flowering, pick faded blooms from snapdragons, phlox, delphinium, etc.
Propagation of many shrubs is still possible by softwood cuttings in a coldframe or greenhouse bench.
Start cuttings of chrysanthemums and carnations for fall and winter bloom in the greenhouse.

2nd WEEK

If lacebug damage is present on andromeda and azaleas, spray leaf undersides with a recommended insecticide.
Mealybugs may be present on taxus - treat with an insecticide under pressure.
Damage on spruce and hemlock is probably due to spider mites - put on a thorough application of a miticide.
Prune and shape any narrow-leaved evergreens before July 15th.
Cut back strong shoots of wisteria to check growth and encourage flowering for next year.
With warmer weather and less rainfall, annual bluegrass will be dying out in turf areas.
Treat with a turf fungicide if dollar spot is present. Warm weather activates this disease.
If not treated earlier, fusarium blight may be present on turf areas.
Spray sweet corn every 3-5 days to control corn earworm and European corn borer. Apply a recommended insecticide when tassels begin to emerge.
Sow seed of beans, corn, carrots, leaf lettuce and radish before July 15th.
Continue treating roses every 7-10 days for insect and disease control.
Stem rot may be a problem on dahlias. Remove and plant in well-drained soils.
Last chance to pinch outdoor chrysanthemums.
Sow seed of perennials, such as campanula, delphinium, dianthus, primula, sweet william, etc.

3rd WEEK

Aphids and leafhoppers on maples suck juices from the leaves and exude honeydew. Treating with an insecticide will help.
Cankerworms (inchworms) may be defoliating ornamental shade trees.
Severe damage to sycamore foliage may be caused by the caterpillar of the tussock moth. As soon as evident, spray with a recommended insecticide.
Be aware of sod webworm and chinch bug presence on lawns.
Blossom end-rot on tomatoes is caused by moisture fluctuations. Regulation of soil moisture and mulching will help.
Be aware of aphids and hornworms causing damage on tomato plants. Use an insecticide for aphids and remove hornworms by hand.
Prune climbing roses after flowering to promote new growth.
Mulch shrub or flower borders if it has not already been done.
Pot greenhouse chrysanthemums in their final containers now.
Keep shade on the greenhouse roof if plants remain inside through the summer.
Take poinsettia cuttings now for Christmas bloom.

4th WEEK

Put on the first application of a recommended insecticide to shrubbery for control of Japanese weevil.
Divide and transplant oriental poppies if necessary.
Sow seed of English daisy, forget-me-not, and pansy now.

AUGUST

1st WEEK

Spray privet, lilac, broad-leaved evergreens and other ornamentals to control Japanese weevil—now through August 15.

Don't prune or fertilize trees or shrubs now; otherwise unnecessary late growth will be promoted.

Iron deficiency may be a problem on azaleas and other Ericaceous plants. This shows up as yellowish leaves with green veins. Apply iron chelates to counteract this deficiency.

Continue watering lawns thoroughly once a week during dry period.

Remember not to spray herbicides on the lawn during the present hot temperatures (over 75°F.) This will keep ornamentals from being damaged.

Constantly be alert of the presence of chinch bugs. Sod webworm also continuing to damage lawns. If control measures weren't applied in late spring, fusarium blight is probably doing excessive amounts of damage to Merion Kentucky bluegrass.

Fusarium and verticillium wilt may be present on tomato plants. Use resistant varieties next season. Continue applying an all-purpose fruit spray to peaches every 2 weeks and up until 3 weeks before harvest. If brown rot is a problem, continue spraying until 2-3 days before harvest with a recommended fungicide.

Spray grapes for black rot with the proper fungicide.

Cut out raspberry and blackberry canes that have just fruited.

If pansy, forget-me-not and English daisy seeds were not planted in late July, sow now.

Late flowering annuals and perennials that are tall growing should be staked so that the stems will be straight at flowering time.

Young plants of perennials and biennials seeded in July should be ready for transplanting to outdoor rows or coldframes.

Pinch greenhouse chrysanthemums and carnations for the last time now.

2nd WEEK

Lacebugs can still be a problem through September on andromeda and azaleas. For effective control, spray the leaf undersides.

Aphids that are sucking juices from maple and weeping willow leaves are dropping honeydew. The leaves have a mottled appearance. Spray frequently if possible.

Bagworm larvae are actively feeding now, but spraying for control is only effective in June. On small plants, hand pick the bags and destroy.

Now is the time to decide on whether your lawn should be renovated or whether it needs to be completely re-established.

Begin planting beans, peas, beets, lettuce, spinach, and endive for a fall crop.

Spray or pick off tomato hornworms if large indentations are evident on the tomato leaves.

Tomato blossom end-rot can be reduced with careful regulation of soil moisture. Mulching will also help.

Be aware of two-spotted mite damage on tomatoes during August. If present, treat with a miticide. German iris damaged by borers should be dug and discarded. Spray remaining ones with a recommended systemic insecticide twice at 2 week intervals when leaves are 4 inches high next spring.

Thin the side shoots of dahlias, disbud for larger flowers, and tie growing shoots as necessary.

Lift, divide and replant Japanese and Siberian iris.

If there is evidence of powdery mildew on phlox, zinnias, roses and lilac, use a recommended fungicide as a control.

Continue spraying roses at weekly intervals with a combination insecticide - fungicide spray.

Pinch houseplants so they will be well-branched when brought indoors.

3rd WEEK

Start building a new lawn now. If weeds or diseases were a great problem this summer, use vapam if necessary now—seed 3 weeks later.

Renovate or improve your old lawn now, if necessary.

If a few bare spots are present in the lawn, spot seed those areas between now and September 15.

If an excessive amount of thatch has accumulated in the lawn, use a power rake or thatcher for its removal.

Perennials that have finished flowering should now be cut back. Be sure to allow some foliage to remain.

Cut and dry those flowers that are suitable for winter bouquets.

Treat house plants that were set outdoors for the summer with an all-purpose spray to clean them up before bringing indoors next month.

Sow seed now and through the end of the month for the following greenhouse plants: cineraria, stock, snapdragons, primula, sweet peas, and calceolaria.

4th WEEK

Spray poplars and willows for control of the mottled willow borer. Thoroughly apply the insecticide to the trunk and branches.

If you plan to do some landscape planting this fall, now is a good time to decide which plants to use and how to arrange them.

If powdery mildew is present in the lawn, spray now with the recommended fungicide.

Disbud outdoor and greenhouse chrysanthemums for larger flowers.

Transplant and divide peonies and phlox.

Make cuttings of the following bedding plants for growing this winter indoors: coleus, geraniums, impatiens, wax begonias, and fuchsia.

Clean-up and fumigate the greenhouse before bringing plants back inside next month.

SEPTEMBER

1st WEEK

Plant or transplant evergreens (narrow-leaved and broad-leaved) this month. Soak immediately after planting.
Mulch newly planted evergreens.
Powdery mildew can be a real problem on lilac and deciduous azaleas. Apply a recommended fungicide to keep under control.
Lace bugs may still be damaging andromeda leaves.
Spray with a miticide to control mites on hemlock and spruce.
With warm weather still present, dollar spot may continue to damage lawns. Treat with a turf fungicide.
To control anthracnose on tomatoes (evident as sunken black spots), spray every 7-10 days with a recommended fungicide.
Continue applying all purpose fruit sprays to apples, pears, cherries, and plums at 7-10 day intervals until 2 weeks before harvest.
Order bulbs now for winter forcing.
Continue spraying roses on a weekly basis for insect and disease control.
Divide daylilies after flowering.
Greenhouse chrysanthemums, grown outdoors for the summer, should be brought inside before cool weather arrives.
Coldframes containing cuttings of hardy shrubs inserted earlier and now rooted will need ventilation more freely on warm days.
Clover mites will soon invade the home. They cause no harm except by being a nuisance. Treat with a miticide (use wettable powder form).

2nd WEEK

Prevent serious winter injury to semi-hardy shrubs by pulling away the mulch to harden them off. Replace it in early November.
Early leaf drop may be due to a dry summer. If so, water trees thoroughly before they go into a dormant condition later in the year.
Spray now with the recommended insecticide to control crawler stage of tulip tree scale. Use a dormant oil spray next April.
Now is a good time to fertilize your lawn.
With cooler night temperatures, Helminthosporium leaf spot is back on many lawns - spray after it has rained or the lawn has been thoroughly watered.
Chinch bugs may still be a problem. Continue keeping them under control with recommended insecticides.
Sow grass seed on a soil bed that was prepared and fumigated in August.
Continue watering established lawns thoroughly once a week as necessary. If the seed is newly germinating, frequent, light waterings are necessary.
Plants of parsley, chives, and other herbs may be dug from the garden, potted, and set in coldframe, sunny indoor window, or greenhouse.
Prevent some of next years fruit disease problems by gathering up fallen leaves, twigs and infected fruit.
Dig gladiolus corms when they have sufficiently matured. Allow to dry and remove foliage. Store overwinter in bags with free air circulation.
Divide and plant many early-blooming perennials this month, especially if separation hasn't been done in 3-5 years.
Continue tying and disbudding greenhouse chrysanthemums.

3rd WEEK

Try to get most lawns seeded by the end of this week. It can be done until October 15 or even later, but isn't as desirable.
Now that day temperatures are cooler, any persisting broadleaf weeds can still be killed with the proper weed killers.
To control powdery mildew on lawns in shady or poorly-drained sites, spray with the recommended turf fungicide.
If your soil has not been tested for pH in the last three years, do so now.
If your vegetable garden was weedy or disease-ridden this summer, fumigate now with Vapam.
Dig and pot-up begonias, lantana, fuchsia, geraniums, etc. from the garden, cut halfway back and take into the house.
Bring in your house plants that have been outdoors all summer, check for insects and prune. Repot as necessary.

4th WEEK

Continue mowing the lawn as long as there is growth present to be removed (probably into November).
Some apple varieties may be ready for picking.
Plant spring-flowering bulbs now through November.
As soon as the foliage is slightly frosted, dig dahlias, cannas, tuberous begonias, etc. Put in shallow box to dry for several days and store overwinter in dry peat, perlite, vermiculite, or sand.
Remove all dead or dying annuals from the flower border.
As leaves start falling, put them on a compost pile. The resulting leafmold is excellent for soil improvement and potting.
Sterilize topsoil for use in the greenhouse this winter.
Now that the growing season is over, dispose of excess pesticides and empty pesticide containers. Safe disposal is difficult so read the entire pesticide label and note the hazards or recommendations. You can often dispose of pesticide containers by wrapping them in many sheets of newspaper and placing them in the garbage can at the time of collection.
Remember, the best method of disposal is to use the material for the purpose originally intended!

OCTOBER

1st WEEK

Last chance to transplant evergreens.

If some of the inner and older foliage on narrow-leaved evergreens dies and falls away, this is a perfectly natural phenomenon.

Lacebugs may still be damaging andromeda. If so, spray the underside of the leaves with a recommended insecticide.

If many broad-leaved weeds are still present in the lawn, apply a selective weed killer now.

Rake leaves from the lawn as they fall and put them on the compost pile.

Pick apples when ripe. The fruit will separate from the spur by lifting it with or without a slight rotating movement.

From now through November, spring-flowering bulbs can be planted.

Clean up all dead foliage and destroy all badly damaged plants of iris.

Divide many of the spring and early summer flowering perennials now and follow this same procedure every 3rd or 4th year.

Lightly prune (1/3), bundle together or tie to supports, the long rose canes.

Return poinsettias indoors and place in a sunny window for reblooming at Christmas or later in the winter.

House plants standing on shallow broad trays filled with gravel or perlite, that is always kept moist, will benefit from the humidity provided by the wet surface;

Garden construction can be undertaken this month i.e., making terraces, paths, rock gardens.

2nd WEEK

Water evergreens thoroughly, as necessary.

If not done in September, put down an application of fertilizer on the lawn by the end of the month. Use a grade in which part of the nitrogen is in an inorganic form.

Chinch bugs may still be causing extensive injury to lawns.

Don't let those green tomatoes die on the vine. Pick at mature green stage and ripen at 55°F.

With the first frost dig dahlias, tuberous begonias, cannas, and other tender bulbs. Dry off for several days and put in winter storage at a temperature of approx. 45-50°F.

Plant bulbs for indoor forcing this month. Bury outdoors or place in a root cellar for several weeks before bringing into the house or greenhouse.

Continue to feed greenhouse chrysanthemums with a soluble fertilizer until petal color shows.

Poinsettias need all the light possible now. Keep night temperature about 58° F and day temperature not over 65°F.

Spiders may again be invading the home. Spray infested areas both inside and out with a recommended insecticide.

3rd WEEK

Plant or transplant deciduous trees and shrubs once their leaves have fallen (through November).

Always plant at same level, mulch and water thoroughly. Larger trees need to be staked. Wrap trunk with burlap or tree wrapping paper.

Once leaves have fallen and plants are in a dormant condition, deciduous shrubs can be pruned.

Continue mowing the lawn as long as there is grass to cut.

After chysanthemums are killed back by frost, cut them down in preparation for winter, Label varieties clearly and correctly.

Remove shading gradually from the greenhouse.

Sow seed of stocks and snapdragons for late winter and early spring flowering in the greenhouse.

Sow seed of schizanthus for potted plants in spring, and of calceolaria and cineraria for May bloom.

Established cineraria should not be allowed to become pot-bound until in their final containers.

4th WEEK

Now is a good time to apply dolomitic limestone to the lawn so that the fall rains and winter snow can wash it into the soil. For the actual amount required, have a soil pH test taken.

Store old geranium plants for the winter by tying them upside down in a dry cellar or attic.

Don't forget to prepare a good quantity of potting mixture (preferably sterilized for house plants and greenhouse use this winter.

NOVEMBER

1st WEEK

From now until the ground freezes is one of the best times to fertilize trees and shrubs. Food is still taken up by the roots and made available to the plants in early spring.
Deciduous trees can still be transplanted throughout the month of November.
Continue raking leaves as they accumulate on the grass.
Finish cleaning up the garden this month—vegetable plants and annuals, leaves, and perennial tops. Put this refuse on the compost pile.
In areas where only annuals and/or vegetables have been growing, add lime, a complete fertilizer, and organic matter. If possible, spade or plow this in and leave in a rough condition overwinter.
Azaleas to be forced in the greenhouse should be put in the cold frame to hold for winter forcing. Remember to water house plants thoroughly until it runs out the bottom. Wait until the soil is almost dry to the touch before watering again.

2nd WEEK

Now is a good time to clean up trees and shrubs; remove any dead, broken or diseased branches.
Give some winter protection to newly planted evergreens; first by mulching and watering, then by using windbreaks or burlap or polyethylene. No need to wrap the shrubs now, but drive in supports before the ground freezes and apply the covering in December.
When evident (now and throughout the winter), saturate the buff-colored gypsy moth egg cases with creosote. They are found on tree trunks, fences, stones, logs, etc.
If there wasn't time earlier to seed those dead patches in the lawn, put down a dormant seeding now. Though it probably will not germinate until the first warm days of spring, it is still better than seeding in spring. Right after sowing, apply a mulch of salt hay.
There is still time to pot up tulips and hyacinths for late winter forcing in the house and greenhouse.
Pot up paper-white narcissus. They will flower in the house in approximately 6 weeks.
If your house plants are not doing well, they may need repotting.

3rd WEEK

Boxwood, broad-leaved evergreens and other surface-rooted shrubs suffer less winter injury when a heavy mulch is placed around them just before the ground freezes. If planted in exposed location, protect them against wind and sun damage by using burlap windbreaks.
Hill-up roses with 10"-12" of soil over the base of the plant. This acts as a winter protection for the crown.
A light covering of salt hay or leaves scattered inside the cold frame over biennials and perennials gives an added protection from low temperatures. Remember to continue opening the frame on sunny days.
Propagate begonias by leaf or top cuttings for next spring.
Propagate evergreen cuttings (yews, juniper, holly, boxwood, and broad-leaved evergreens) through early December. Insert in a propagating bench or flat in the cool end of the greenhouse.
Hardwood cuttings of many kinds of deciduous trees and shrubs can be made the latter part of this month. Tie in bundles and bury in sand in a cold frame or outdoors. Remove from sand in early spring and plant in beds outdoors.

4th WEEK

Mouse damage to trees can be a problem during winter and early spring. Install 18" high "hardware cloth" guards around the trunk now.
Dig holes now if you are planning to buy a "live" Christmas tree.
You may choose to give your bluegrass lawn an application of fertilizer now and thus eliminate feeding it again until next May. It gives rise to better root growth and less mowing in spring.
Cover strawberry beds with salt hay or straw, and apply a heavy mulch around raspberries.
Last chance to plant spring-flowering bulbs. Mulch soil with straw to delay freezing.
Mulch perennials with evergreen boughs or straw to keep the soil temperature as constant as possible.
Plants of greenhouse chrysanthemums that are finished flowering should be cut back and kept in a cool, well-lighted part of the greenhouse overwinter to give cuttings later.
Clean and put away garden equipment for the winter.

DECEMBER

1st WEEK

Garden work for the year is about done. One more final clean-up of leaves and trash will have the yard looking neat for the winter.
Where old, overgrown shrubs are in need of rejuvenation, corrective pruning may be begun and continued whenever weather permits and until new growth commences in spring.
Search out and remove for destruction egg cluster bands of tent caterpillars.
The first application of a turf fungicide should be put down if snowmold was a problem last year.
Last chance to mulch strawberries for winter and early spring protection.
Mulch perennials and roses after the ground freezes to a 3" or 4" depth.
Apply a loose mulch of evergreen branches or straw to pansy plants.
With poinsettias coming into full flower, the night temperature in the greenhouse may be dropped to 55°F.

2nd WEEK

Cover those newly planted or exposed evergreens with burlap or polyethylene. The supports should have been put in last month.
Tie together or support the branches on evergreen shrubs that could be spread apart or broken by snow.
Try to keep off your lawn when it is wet and soggy, or when grass blades are frozen.
Pot-up cinerarias, primulas, calceolaria that are needed for later winter bloom. Place in a container which will accommodate them at flowering stage.
Most house plants should be kept in a warm window with as much light as possible during the winter.
Fertilize house plants now and hold off further applications until late January.

3rd WEEK

Prune selectively when cutting greens for Christmas decorations.
Be careful when using salt materials around driveways and walks this winter; it is very toxic to many flowers, trees, shrubs, and lawn grasses. Sand, sawdust, urea fertilizer, or a combination of them work just as well. These are safe and will not injure plants.
House plants with large leaves and smooth foliage (Philodendron, Dracaena, Rubber Plant, etc.) benefit if their leaves are washed at intervals to remove dust and grime, and thus help keep the leaf pores open.
Clean garden tools and mowers. Sharpen shears, mowers, hoes and edgers.
Keep bird feeders constantly filled throughout the winter.

4th WEEK

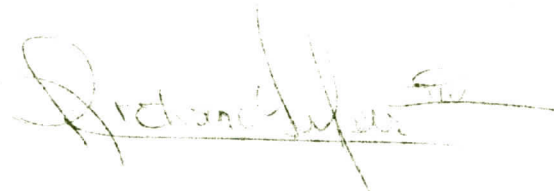
Provide correct temperatures, adequate light and water to prolong the bloom of gift plants.
Seeds taken from fresh grapefruits and oranges and sown in a well-drained sandy soil will soon produce attractive green-leaved plants.
Pot-up Easter lilies for April Flowering.
Sow seed in the greenhouse of larkspur, stock, and sweet peas for April bloom; tuberous begonias and gloxinias for May flowering.
Request commercial catalogs from seed and nursery houses for planning future plantings and next year's garden.

April 3, 1971

Due to the frequent changes in pesticide recommendations, this Garden Calendar does not include control materials. This is to keep the calendar from being outdated, thus eliminating the need for constant revision.

This enclosure should be consulted when correct recommendations are desired for the year 1971. With changes very much a reality in 1972 and each succeeding year, contact the respective Extension offices for the most current recommendations concerning pesticide application.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Richard Weir, III", with a horizontal line drawn underneath it.

Richard Weir, III
Cooperative Extension Agent
Nassau County

RW:sh

JANUARY

House plants - aphids, mealybugs, whiteflies - Malathion and Pyrethrum.
 Household insects - silverfish, firebrats - Malathion.
 Turf - snowmold - Dyrene.
 House plants - mites (Kelthane) and scale insects (Malathion).

FEBRUARY

Household insects - carpet beetles - Methoxychlor.
 Turf - snowmold - Dyrene.

MARCH

Trees (ornamental & fruit), shrubs - scale insects, mites, mealybugs, aphids -
 60 or 70 sec. miscible (dormant) oil.
 American elm - elm bark beetle - Methoxychlor.
 Peach trees - peach leaf curl - Ferbam.

APRIL

Ornamental trees and shrubs - scale insects, mites, mealybugs, aphids -
 60 or 70 sec. miscible (dormant) oil.
 Lawns - crabgrass control - Dacthal, Tupersan (Siduron), Betasan (Bensulide),
 or Benefin (Balan).
 Fruit trees - delayed dormant spray - dormant oil plus Ethion.
 Shrub borders, etc. - pre-emergent herbicides - Dacthal or Treflan.
 Sycamore, maple, oak - anthracnose - Zineb.
 Turf - wild onion (garlic) control - 2,4-D (2 applications 7-10 days apart
 for two consecutive years).
 Turf - nutgrass (nut sedge) control - 2,4-D plus DMA plus a wetting agent
 (3 applications 7 days apart for two consecutive years).
 Peach trees - brown rot - Captan.
 Spruce - spruce gall aphids - Sevin or Malathion.
 Kentucky bluegrass - leaf spot - Dyrene, Kromad, or Daconil.
 Iris - borer - Cygon.
 Ornamental trees and shrubs - leaf spots - Captan, Zineb, or Ferbam.
 Crabapple - scab - Captan.
 Turf - grubs - milky spore if Japanese beetle grubs; otherwise, contact a
 registered pesticide applicator for Chlordane application.
 Peach trees (during flowering) - Captan.

MAY

Trees - tent caterpillars - Sevin, Malathion, or Methoxychlor.
 Pine - pine shoot moth - Methoxychlor.
 Trees and shrubs - pine needle and San Jose scales (crawlers) - Malathion.
 Dogwood and rhododendron - borer - Malathion (tentative recommendation) -
 otherwise, contact a registered pesticide applicator for Lindane application.
 Turf - leaf spot - Dyrene, Kromad, Daconil.
 Cabbage (& related plants) - cabbage maggot - Diazinon (granular).
 Peaches, plums, cherries - (all-purpose fruit spray) - Malathion, Methoxychlor,
 Kelthane, and Captan (all in combination).
 Trees - cankerworms - Sevin.
 Trees - gypsy moth caterpillars - Sevin.
 Mountain ash, lilac - borer - Malathion (tentative recommendation) - otherwise
 contact a registered pesticide applicator for Lindane application.

OVER

Birch - birch leaf miner - Sevin or Malathion.
 Hemlock & spruce - mites - Kelthane.
 Crabapple - scab - Captan.
 Apples, pears (during flowering) - Captan.
 Apples (defruiting) - NAA or Sevin.
 Roses (all-purpose spray) - Phaltan (folpet) or Benlate, Sevin and Malathion.
 Oak - galls - prune selectively.
 Ericaceous plants - lacebugs - Sevin or Malathion.
 Conifers - mites - Kelthane.
 Pine - sawflies - Sevin.
 Dogwood - botrytis - Zineb.
 Turf - stripe smut - Tersan 1991.
 Trees - leaf rollers - Sevin.
 Ornamental trees and shrubs - mites - Kelthane.
 Boxwood - leaf miner - Methoxychlor.
 Trees and shrubs - oystershell scale crawlers - Malathion.
 Turf - fusarium blight - Tersan 1991.

JUNE

Yew, hemlock, azaleas, etc. - taxus weevil - contact a registered pesticide applicator for Chlordane application.
 Rhododendron, dogwood, lilac, mountain ash - borer - Malathion; otherwise contact a registered pesticide applicator for Lindane application.
 Holly - leaf miner - Cygon.
 Birch - bronze birch borer - Malathion (tentative recommendation).
 Andromeda - lacebug - Sevin or Malathion.
 Azalea - whiteflies - Malathion.
 Trees and shrubs - oystershell scale crawlers - Malathion.
 Sycamore - American plum borer - Malathion (tentative recommendation); otherwise contact a registered pesticide applicator for Lindane application.
 Apples - (all-purpose fruit spray) - check May recommendations for ingredients.
 Arborvitae - bagworm - Sevin or Malathion.
 Birch - birch leaf miner - Sevin or Malathion.
 Oak - oak skeletonizer - Sevin.
 Yews, etc. - mealybugs - Malathion.
 Trees - gypsy moth caterpillars - Sevin.
 Shrubs and ground covers - euonymus scale crawlers - Malathion.
 Turf - fusarium blight - Tersan 1991.
 Turf - chinch bugs - Sevin, Diazinon (Spectricide), or Aspon.
 Household insect - earwigs - Sevin.
 Ornamental trees and shrubs - chewing & sucking insects - Malathion, Sevin, & Kelthane.
 Pine - sawflies - Sevin.
 Ornamental trees and shrubs - lecanium scale crawlers - Malathion.
 Tomatoes - early blight - Maneb.
 Ornamental trees and shrubs - white peach scale crawlers - Malathion.
 Trees and shrubs - cottony maple and juniper scale crawlers - Malathion.
 Maples - leafhoppers and aphids - Malathion.
 Turf - sod webworm - Sevin or Diazinon (Spectricide).
 Turf - dollar spot - Dyrene, Tersan 1991.
 Tomatoes - aphids, mites, hornworms, leafhoppers - Malathion, Sevin, and Kelthane.

JULY

Lilac, privet, etc. - white peach scale crawlers - Diazinon.
 Cucumbers and Melons - mosaic - Malathion.
 Tomatoes - early and late blight - Maneb.

Apples, peaches, pears, etc. - (all-purpose fruit spray) - check May recommendations for ingredients.
 Andromeda - lacebug - Sevin or Malathion.
 Taxus (yew) - mealybug - Malathion.
 Spruce, hemlock - spider mites - Kelthane.
 Turf - dollar spot - Dyrene, Tersan 1991.
 Corn - corn earworm and European corn borer - Sevin.
 Roses - (all-purpose spray) - Phaltan or Benlate, Sevin and Malathion.
 Maples - aphids and leafhoppers - Malathion.
 Trees - cankerworms - Sevin.
 Sycamore - tussock moth caterpillar - Sevin.
 Turf - sod webworm and chinch bugs - Sevin or Diazinon.
 Tomatoes - aphids - Malathion.
 Shrubs - Japanese weevil - Sevin.

AUGUST

Privet, lilac, etc. - Japanese weevil - Sevin.
 Fruit trees - (all-purpose fruit spray) - check May recommendations for ingredients.
 Peaches - brown rot - Captan
 Grapes - black rot - Ferbam or Captan.
 Andromeda & azaleas - lacebug - Malathion or Sevin.
 Maple and weeping willow - aphids - Malathion.
 Tomato - hornworms - Sevin.
 Tomato - two-spotted mite - Kelthane.
 Iris - borer - Cygon.
 Phlox, zinnias, etc. - powdery mildew - Benlate or Karathane.
 Roses - (all-purpose spray) - Phaltan or Benlate, Malathion and Sevin.
 House plants - (all-purpose spray) - Malathion, Pyrethrum and Kelthane.
 Poplars and willows - mottled willow borer - Borer-Kill injected into holes.
 Turf - powdery mildew - Karathane, Tersan 1991

SEPTEMBER

Lilac - powdery mildew - Benlate, Karathane.
 Andromeda - lacebugs - Malathion, Sevin.
 Hemlock & spruce - mites - Kelthane.
 Turf - dollar spot - Dyrene, Tersan 1991.
 Tomatoes - anthracnose - Maneb.
 Apples, cherries, pears, and plums (all-purpose spray) - consult May recommendations for ingredients.
 Roses - (all-purpose spray) - Phaltan or Benlate, Malathion, Sevin.
 Household "insect" - clover mites - Kelthane.
 Tulip tree - tulip tree scale crawlers - Malathion.
 Turf - leaf spot - Dyrene, Kromad.
 Turf - chinch bugs - Sevin, Diazinon, or Aspon.
 Turf - powdery mildew - Karathane, Tersan 1991

OCTOBER

Andromeda - lacebugs - Malathion or Sevin.
 Turf - chinch bugs - Sevin, Diazinon, or Aspon.
 Household insect - spiders - Malathion.

DECEMBER

Turf - snowmold - Dyrene.

